Napoleon's Position Towards the

Papal Council.

Pope Pius the Ninth in the Twenty-fifth Year of His Pontificate.

the Spanish Crown.

### Russian Military Assault on Herr Strauss.

The Inman steamship City of Brussels, Captain Kennedy, from Liverpool June 30 and Queenstown July 1, arrived at this port yesierday morning. The City of Brussels landed our special European correspondence and newspaper mail flies dated to her day of sailing from Ireland. Our mail packages were derivered at the Herald Building shortly be-

fore twelve o'clock noon, complete. In the Eritish House of Commons, June 20, Mr. Gladstone stated that he had not yet read the report of the Commissioners on Primary Education in Ire-land, and had no intention at present of making any proposal to the House on the subject of Irish national education.

The London Times of the 29th of June notices the arrival of the Chinese shoemakers in Massachusetts,

The trailes unions in America emulate the pro-ocedings of those on this side, but occasionally meet with effectual resistance. An arrival of seventy-five Chinamen who had been engaged for the shoemak-ing business in Massachusetia, in order to counter-act the effects of the constantly recurring strikes among the American workmen, was attempted to be met with violence; but the police acted firmly, and, with the cordina support of the public, put a stop to the attempted attacks by arresting the leading rioters.

The delegates of more than a hundred societies of Catholic workmen of Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Hungary, in a meeting at Cologne, adopted a resolution by which they invite the members of the various associations to which they belong not to take part in any trade wages strike. Galignani's Messenger of Paris of June 30 pub-

A telegram brings the distressing news that one of the sons of Count de Bismarck, who was serving in the Prusian navy, on board the Danube, has just committed suicide at San Francisco by swallowing suphuric and. The cause which led to this fatal act is not known.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg announces the death in that city of M. Bernadaki, the wealthy father-in-law of Baron de Talleyrand-Perigord, formerly French Ambassador in Russia. He leaves about thirty millions of francs, obtained, it is said, by farming from the Russian government the brandy

According to a letter from St. Petersburg, General Fadlejeff, the author of the celebrated anti-Austrian Panslavist pamphlets, already noticed in the HERALD. is the secretary of Field Marshal Prince Bariatinsky, an officer of great influence in the army, and the pamphlets in question "were inspired by the Field Marshal, acting under the directions of a still higher personage -- the heir to the Russian throne." General Fadieled's dismissal from the service is now attributed to the influence of the Minister of War, who is an avowed enemy of Prince Barlatinsky.

According to a report just presented to the Czar by the Minuster of War at St. Petersburg, the Russian army was supplied at the close of last March with 565,491 new and converted rines, of which 209,250 were constructed according to the Karl aystem: and the rest according to the Kruka system. Besides these 62,000 Terry-Norman rifles have been prepared according to the Kruka system and 30,000 ccording to the Berdan system. The latter have been issued to the rife regiments.

The Paris Gaulois of the 30th of June, speaking of the "talk" of a breadstuffs famine in France, which has been so sedulously "promulgated in anticipation

of that event," says:—

One million five bundred thousand hectolitres (two and three-quarters each) of wheat have been purchased in Germany, to be delivered in France before the 10th July. The news which has reached the Minister of the interior from all parts of the empire is to the effect that the average in rye and wheat will be equal to three-fourths of an ordinary yield. The country, therefore, in any case, will be able to feed itself, but the export trade in grain and the export trade in grain and

The Madrid Gazette, of June 29, publishes a law authorising the ratification of the Commercial Treaties concluded with Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and Persia.

The Modrid Journals devote to the government protest against the tendency of the partisans to the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty in the person of Prince Alphonso.

Prince Napoleon, the day after his return from Switzerland, went to St. Cloud to pay his respects to the Emperor Napoleon. Viscount de la Guéronnière, Freuch Ambassador

at Constantinople, had a long interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris.

The Emperor Napoleon, since his arrival at St. Cloud, has somewhat changed his habit of living. Instead of at eight, his Majesty dines at half-past six and afterwards takes a walk in the private park. The nour of breakfast has also been made earlier. The Princess de Metternich had safely given birth

to a daughter, at Bongival, near Paris.

A Naples journal states that Garbaldi is (June 27), suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, and cannot move about.

Lord Penzance gave judgment in London in the case of Yeatman vs. Yeatman, in which the husband sued for divorce on the ground of adultery, and the wife pleaded desertion as a bar to suit. adultery and the desertion were proved, but owing to the desertion Lord Penzance held himself bound

Chiotaki, the brigand chief, and six of his followers, bave been killed by Turkish soldlers near

The English Commissioners appointed by Parliament to inquire into the treatment of the treasonfelony convicts were about to meet at No. 3 Parliament street. Westminster: the Earl of Devon in the chair. O'Donovan Rossa will be among the first witnesses examined. Facilities will be given for the prisoners to make oral statements without the presence of any officer of the prison, and friends will be allowed to assist them in preparing their state-

The Cork, Ireland, journals publish in full articles trades riots. The Irish Times also comments upon those unfortunate occurrences. It warns the trades that they "will find it as useless to rebel against machinery as the hand loom weavers of Lancasnire and the agricultural laborers of Essex and Norfolk found it to resist the introduction of power looms and threshing machines, and anticipates that the prebable result of the movement will be to leave the employers unable to compete with English and

An indignation meeting in reference to the telegraph service in Ireland was held by the Dublin Chamber of Commerce. It was decided to send a deputation to Mr. Gladstone on the subject, the meeting deeming the statements of the Marquis of Hartington, in the House of Commons, "unsatisfactory the Dublin Post Office, stating that the government intends to lay down a new cable of seven wires be-tween England and Ireland, with corresponding land wires, to put the existing cables in a state of therough repair, and to introduce a new and improved instrument in Ireland by which seventy or

eighty words a minute can be telegraphed. The Giornale of Rome of June 28 states that the Pope held at the Vatican a consistory in which he areconized the Archbishops of Leopolis (Greek rite), ana Zagabia, Port an Prince, the Bishops of Luxfantes, Grenoble, Evreux. Soire, Munster, St. Jean

do Terre, Alessio, Auckland, Springfield (a see recently created in the United States), Harbour (British America), Pulati (Turkey), and two archbishops in partibus.

A marriage has just been celebrated at the Church of the Trinité between Viscount de Beaufort and Mile. de Valette. The witnesses for the bridegroom were Baron de Soubeyran, Deputy and Sub-Gover-nor of the Gredit Foncier, and M. de Corcelles, for-merly French Ambassador in Rome; while those for the bride were the Duke de Persigny and Viscount de la Taille.

The Paris Gallonani of June 30 says:-Mile, alontaland and Mile, Stily are about to start for America. They will be accompanied by the English Clown and his incomparable Columbine, Mr. and Miss Majilton, who draw crowds to the Chatelet during the earlier and prosperous days of poor Nestor Requeplan's direction.

A communication from St. Jean de Maurienne. June 29, states that only 935 metre" (three feet three and one-third inch each) remain to be pierced in the Queen Isabella's Abdication of Mont Cenis tunnel to place France and Italy in direct communication. The tranguration of the total line from Paris to Florence will probably take place in

The theatre of Brunn, in Austria, has been entirely destroyed by fire. The library and the wardrobe alone were saved. The flames broke out half an hour before the time for opening the doors.

We are informed that the storehouse of the Zarzuell theatre at Madrid has also been destroyed by fire, with a loss of 300,000f., which will fall entirely on the proprietor, M. Salas.

sian government has decided on sending to Cape Belossaral, near Marioupol, in the Sea of Azoff, a special commission, presided over by General de Heintz, to consider the advisability of creating a new

Prince Hassan, of Egypt, who has joined the But-tingdon cricket club at Oxford, England, made his debut in the cricket field against the Butterflies, and scored ten runs. The Egyptian Prince will also row in his College Torpid Eight next season.

### THE LATINS ALLIANCE.

France, Austria and Italy at Solferino.

[From Galignani's Messenger, June 30.] The funeral solemnity which has just taken pla on the battlefield of Solferino serves, in the Austrian and Italian journals, as a text for articles evincing a warm desire for a close alliance of these two ne

ence to this point, the efforts which France has made in that direction, and with success:-

made in that direction, and with success:—
The repairing force of time, the prudence of the monarchs and their advisers, as well as the friendly and well timed interposition of an ally, all this has successfully concurred to establish a good understanding between Italy and Austria, and it is thus that we see the three Powers united among themselves, and with sufficient authority at their disposal to prevent any attempts to disturb the general transpatility, no matter in what quarter they may arise. Such should always be the role of the great Continental nations, neither seeking conquest any domination, but acting as the quartities of Europe against all who do.

### GERMANY.

St. Gothard Railway Subvention-Prussia Wants "Time."

Prussia Wants "Time."

[From the Northeastern Correspondence of Vienna, June 22.]

According to a letter from Berlin it is not exact that the Frusso-Italian Convention relative to the St. Gothard Railway has been signed and the payment of the stipulated subvention postponed until January 31, 1871. The last day for the acceptation of the treaty is deferred to that time, that is to say, the sums not being yet voted by Italy and Wurtemberg, and the period by which they were to have been so having expired, the date has been prolonged in order to facilitate the task of those two governments. Fifty-two millions are still required for the enterprise; Prussia has been given time to seek the part failing to the share of Germany, and to influence her Italian alifes. Colonel Hammer, envoy of the Helvelic Confederation, has just set about this. He is going to leave Berlin, if he has not already done so, to proceed to Stutgart and press matters on. He will then pass some days at Carisruhe and finally proceed to Switzerianu to give an account of what he has effected.

## DENMARK.

Fortifying Against Prussia.

Fortifying Against Prussin.

A letter from Copenhagen (June 26) to Paris states that while Prussia was sending from Berlin a special commission charged with the task of tracing out the new works which are to be raised on the island of Alsen, the Danish Cabinet was forming a committee of national defence with the object of fortifying the island of Zealand, on which the capital is built, and which is the last bulwark of Denmark.

The Legislative Chambers of this country, it adds, "are resolved to make any sacrifices to carry out that project."

ROME.

Pope Pius the Ninth to the Sacred College-The Twenty-fifth Year of His Pontificate.

On the 17th June Cardinal Patrizi, in the name of Pope Pius IX. on his entering on the 25th year of his

The Unita Catholica publishes the following reply

the Sacred College, presented copy and the Pope Plus IX. on his entering on the 25th year of his Pontificate.

The Unita Catholica publishes the following reply made by the Pope:—

I thank the Sacred College for this new proof of their affection and love, and, while you say that the present Pontificate has been signalized by tribulations and by glories, I will say frankly that the present Pontificate was at its commencement encountered by an effort of enemies of God for political emancipation, it was useless in these first fervors of the movement to cry out to the unthinking inconsiderate people, "Popule mens, qui te beatum dictuit tyst te seducunt." The emancipation was attempted and accomplished, and the revolutionists obtained their end. After political emancipation came religious emancipation, in whose name was perpetrated what is known to every one—spoliations, usurptions, prisons, exite, and everything penal for the Church and her mations, advanced their false doctrines, and even though as on a former occasion, incense was not burned to the Goddess of Reason, it was upheld, and is still upheld, that reason shoul not submit to falth, and that learning should not be guided by the hand of religion; and, as a natural consequence, a thousand other errors are being propagated, and find, unfortunately, a following and followers. They are embraced by all those who are foolishly dazzled by the beauties of the world; by all those who, that they may abandon themselves to it, live tranquily under the tyramy of certain names; by those who work, think and discourse according to the journais which they read and the circles they move in, who adore and venerate what is called public opinion, following its principles even when they are contrary to justice, right, reason and truth. And why this? The first source of these errors, not the only source but the first, is ignorance. Permit me to relate two occurrences which happened to me some two years ago. I will be very brief, because I don't wish to incur the blame of wearyin

worldly people; there are sentinels who think that they can approach the world and pretend to love it under very specious but vain pretexts; but the Great St. Leo Says to them, "Pacem cum mundo, nist amoth't mundi, habere non possunt." Those who hold out a friendly hand to this world in order to ne soliate conventions with it forget, though the Apostle St. John tells very clearer that the world does not know Josus Christ—Mundus cum non cognosit.

does not know Josus Christ—Mundus cum non cognocit.

And if the world does not know Jesus Christ, or pretends not to know Him, how is it possible to do homage to it or seek its shor? Or is it the world that has beautified our souls with the sacerdotal character, with that character which, as I and you hope, will shine brilliantly in heaven when God shall call us into the presence of his viory? Was it the world that enriched our souls with the other sacred favors? Was it the world, in fine, that, separating us from the rest of men and placing us over them, endowed us with gifts of wisdom, understanding, counsel fortingle, knowledge, plety and the fear of the Lor.1? Or was it not God Himself who poured out these heavenly freasures into our souls? To Him, therefore, let us offer our thoughts, our affections, our work and our gratitude. But I will conclude these remarks with a heavenly benediction, which I impart to you with all the expansion of my heart; and first I bless these first ones of whom I have been speaking, and, raising my hands to heaven, I pray that God may look on them with an eye of mercy and enhance the blessing with the grace of light, to the end that, groping about as they are amid obscurily and darkness, they may flud an exit from that confusion to witness once again the beauty and spiender of truth. I bless the second class, and they are those that hesitate, wavering in duas partes, and cannot yet bring themselves to all intent to defend the rights or the Church, and I beg God to unite with the blessing the grace of fortitude, to give them courage once for all to emancipate themselves from certain doubts and indecision. I bless the third, who are by far the most numerous; and the blessing I give them I ask God to unite with it the grace of perseverance—the greatest grace which God can beetow on his church and his people. Ah, I hitherto they have trodden the paths of truth and justice; if hitherto they have been rull of zeal for the glory of God and the salvation of souls, henceforward may they And if the world does not know Jesus Christ, o

Napoleon's Position Towards the Council and

Infallibility. .
The following, according to the Augsburg Gazette, is the text of the despatch concering the Ecumenica Council sent to the Marquis de Banneville at Rome by M. Emile Ollivier, when acting as Minister of Foreign Affairs of France ad interim:-

by M. Emile Oilivier, whon acting as Minister of Foreign Affairs of France ad interim:—

Monsieur L'Ambassadeur—The Emperor's government has not had itself represented at the Council, although the right of doing so belongs to it in its quality of mandatary of the laies in the Church. To prevent uitra opinions from becoming dogmas it reckoned on the moderation of the bishops and on the prudence of the holy Father, and to defend our civil and political laws against the encroachments of the theocracy it counted on public reason, on the patriotism of the French Catholies and on the ordinary means of sanction which it can dispose of. In consequence it only paid attention to the august character of a meeting of prelates assembled to decide on great interests of the faith and of salvation, and merely imposed on itself one mission—to assure and protect the entire liberty of the Council. Warned by the rumors current in Europe of the dangers which certain imprudent propositions would entail on the Church, desirous of not finding the aggressive forces organized against religious benefit receive any additional strength, it departed for an instant from its attitude of reserve to offer suggestions and give advice.

The Sovereign Pontifi did not think fit to listen to the former or to act on the latter. We do not insist upon them, and resume our previous position of abstention. You will not call forth nor enter into any conversation henceforward either with the Pope or with Carufnal Antonelli relative to the affairs of the Council. You wild contine yourself to learning and noting down all the facts, all the feelings which prepared them, and resume our previous position of abstention, had not prevented it; and their triumph will be all the more precious if they owe it only to their own efforts and the force of trath. Accept, sir, &c.

EMILE OLLIVIER.

Queen Isabella's Proclamation to the Spanlards—Her Plea for Her Son. Queen Isabella's manifesto to the Spanish nation-

says a Paris paper—is of great length, and opens with a retrospective examination of the events which have marked her career. We must confine ourselves to translating the last part of the document, which is an appeal to the Spanish nation in favor of the young King, and at the same time s sort of official promulgation of the act of abdicating It says:-

SPANIARDS:—My long reign has seen many sad and troubled periods—and, above all, for me, be-cause the glory of certain facts, and the progress realized while I ruled the destiny of our dear country, cannot make me forget that, loving peace and the increase of the public good, I always saw my deepest and most cherished feelings, my noblest aspirations and my most eargood, I always saw my deepest and most chermone feelings, my noblest aspirations and my most earnest wishes for the prosperity of Spain thwarted by acts independent of my will. As a child, thousands of heroes proclaimed my name, but the horrors of war surrounded my cradle. As a girl, I had no thought but to second proposals which appeared good and calculated to secure your happiness; but the heated strife of paties allowed no time for the law and for the love of prudent reforms to take root. At an age when reason is fortified by experience, the ungovernable passions of men, whom I would not oppose at the cost of your blood—more precious to me than my own—have driven me to a foreign country, far from the throne of my ancestors, to this friendly, hospitable and illustrious land, which is not, nowever, my own country nor that of my children.

not, nowever, my own country nor that of my children.

Such, in brief, is the political history of thirty-five years, in which I have exercised the supreme representative power of the beople committed to my charge by God's law, by personal right, by national right, keflecting upon this period, I cannot accuse myself of contributing, with deliberate intention, either to the evils last to my charge or to misfortunes which I was powerless to avert. A constitutional Queen, I have sincerely respected the fundamental laws. A Spanish woman before all, and a loving mother, Spain's sons are all equally dear to me.

mental laws. A Spanish woman before all, and a loving mother, Spain's sons are all equally dear to me.

The misfortunes which I could not prevent were miligated by me as far as possible. Nothing was more grateful to my heart than to pardon and reward, and I omitted nothing to prevent my subjects' tears from flowing for my cause. With desires and feelings, that have nevertheless been vain, to spure me, in my country or away from it, the bitter trials afflicting my life—resigned to suffer them and accepting the designs of Divine Providence—I believe I can freely and spontaneously make this last of my acts, all of which, without exception, have sought to promote your prosperity, secure your tranquility. Twenty months have passed since I set foot upon foreign soil—apprehensive of ills which, in their blindness, tenacious supporters of illegitimate aspirations, who have been condemned by the laws of the kingdom, by the vote of many assemblis, by the right of victory, and by the declarations of the government of civilized Europe, do not hesitate to endeavor to reproduce. In these twenty months my afflicted soul has never ceased to hear the suffering cry which arises from my never-forgotten Spain. Full of fath in its future—solicitous for its greatness, integrity and independence—grateful for the support of those who do not know me, or insult me—for myself I ask nothing; but I would obey the impulse of my heart and the loyal sentiment of the Spaniards by condding to their honor and noble feeling the destiny of a traditional dynasty and the heir of a hundred kings.

Here follows the act of abdication, transferring the crown to the Prince, under the title of Altonso XII.—the ex-Queen preserving all civil rights, and the custody of Altonso while itving abroad, and until he is proclaimed king by the government and Cortes representing the legitimate vote of the nation,

French Opinion of the Act-Its Conse

The indifference with which the Paris journals continue to regard the abdication of Queen Isabella is anything but complimentary to her sense of selflove, as they pass the incident over either with neglect or remark on the act as of not "the slightest importance," We subjoin two extracts to show in what manner the subject is spoken of in the

the abostles. Now, I say, why all this? I repeat it, dearest brethren, because of ignorance principally. And whose duty is it to dissipate this ignorance, whose to eliminate certain prejudices which, penetrating even to the highest classes of society, produce therein evils without end? It is my duty, it is your duty, venerable brethren, since both you and I have been placed by God as sentinels to watch day and night over the safety of Sion—Super muros tuos constitui custodes; tota, die, tota nocie, in perpetuam non tacebant. It behooves us to teach the people their duties; to us it belongs to dissipate the errors which gather on this carth, and to direct so many even perhaps good people, but who do not know, from the position which they occupy, the truth of certain principles or the existence of certain facts. Wherefore, having invoked God's assistance, I will say in the first place that among the southers posted by God, for the custody of His City of Sion, that is to say the Church, there are some who forget the greatness of their dignity, and who even abandon the insignia of their lighty, and who even abandon the insignia of their lighty, and who even abandon the insignia of their lighty. The same capable of furnishing sovereigns to it. The

restoration of the grandson of Ferdinand VII. therefore appears to have less chance than it had two years ago. Pessibly, however, this tardy abdication may not be useless. Among the numerous royal pretenders who have successively presented themselves before the Spaniards, none have more serious claims than Prince Don Alfonso.

[From the Avenier National, June 29.]

The last act of the Spanish monarchy has been accomplished; of that dynasy which, since Phillip II. has never ceased to decline, dragging the whole pation down with it; of that race in which crueltings have succeeded imbodie ones, without, sluce the war of the succession, one prince worthy of the name of a man having occupied the throne. At present it pleases Queen Isabelia, encouraged by some princely friends, to believe that the Spanish people have driven only her, personally, away, and that all that is required to reconstitute the Bourbonian monarchy is to transmit to a child what she calls her rights. She and her friends are mistaken. In banishing the Queen the nation has abolished royally. What has occurred during the past year abundantly established the fact. The judgment would be too superficial to imagine that if Spanish possess an individual competent to fulfit the royal functions. If monarchy was possible, the candidate would long since have been found. But in the Penlinsula is to be observed what, under various forms and through multiplied events, is being manifested in almost all the States of Europe—that is to say, that the monarchical tradition chashes with the force of things, and that, notwithstanding the intrigues, ambilious and popular ignorance, the republic stands out as being the sole form of government which responds to the wants of modern society.

What the Spaniards Say.

A Madrid correspondent, whose opinions may be taken "to represent those of a considerable section of the Spanish public," writing to the London Globe

of the abdication of Queen Isabella, says:—

It is idie to think that either stability or material and moral order will ever be established in Spain until the election of a monarch shall have taken place. I have on several occasions pointed out to you the disficulty, the impossibility, of the election of Don Carlos, Montpensier or Espartero; the candidate of one only party, much less of a section of a party, cannot dream of string quietly on the throne of Spain for any length of time. The abdication of Queen isabella, so long talked of, and which has at last taken place, must be considered as the forenance of coming events. It is a very important act, and is sure to produce much effect. Parties already seem to waver, as, for example, that portion of the unionists who were favorable to Montpensiet, but who begin to be convinced of the impossibility of his success. The affected indifference with which the revolutionary press trea's the matter shows their anxiety. The country at large will see in this act the disinterestedness of the mother in favor of her son, and it may fairly be anticipated that the banner of the Prince of Astarias will bring together antagonistic elements that can only be reconciled under the control of a non-partisan prince.

### English Opinion.

English Opinion.

The London Post states that "the abdication can scarcely be considered as an act of very great practical importance, nor will it have any appreciable influence upon affairs in Spain. Had it taken place eighteen months ago the case might have been different, but Isabella has resisted too long the influences that were brought to bear upon her. The Bourbon party has, ever since the Sentember revolution, been divided against itself. While one section has remained true to Isabella another has preferred to transfer its support to her son, while a third has revived the pretensions of Don Carlos, and each one of them has had its own separate pronunciamiento, its own risings and its own schelfs. The Bourbon party, could it have been welded together from the first, might have made things very unpleasant for the Provisional government, and could certainly have kept Spain in a state of anarchy and disorder. Broken up thus into small Iragments, however, it was easily disposed of.

The London Standard inclines to the opinion that of all possible future kings, the Prince of Asturias would probably be the best. His accession would entail complete separation from his mother; but the latter could scarcety object to making a sacrifice which she permitted to be made by her own mother for herself. The feeling in Tavor of connection with Portugal is doubtless strong, and if the scheme by which the succession to the crown of Spain would devolve upon the young son of the King of Portugal, with Don Fernando as Regent during his minority, could really be carried out, it would have much to recommend it.

### FRANCE.

Napoleon's Health.

[From the Paris Presse, June 22.]

A marked improvement has taken place within the last few days in the health of the Emperor, who is now said to intend to go and complete his cure at the waters of Contrexeville (Vosges). Some journals had mentioned Vichy as the place at which he purposed to make a stay, but there has been no question of visiting those baths. The medical celebrities who attend on the sovereign insist on his passing three weeks at that place, and we believe that we are well informed in stating that an ordicer from the Court has already left for that place to make preparations for his Majesty's stay.

Premier Ollivier on Orleans' Royalism The following is the text of the speech delivered by M. Emile Oilivier better the Petition Committee of the French Legislative Chamber respecting the letter of the Princes of Orleans, which has been noticed in our special correspondence from Paris He said:-

The petition of the Princess was drawn np with a view to get up an agitation and keep it up. Policy and patriotism aike recommend us to cut short an agitation which would be fatal to national interests and to the efforts France is making to transform herself, to improve and become great by means of peace and liberty. It is necessary to meet that agitation by bringing the petition under the noice of the Chamber without delay. We cannot consent to the petition being rethat agitation by bringing the petition under the nolice of the Chamber without delay. We cannot consent to the petition being referred to the government (a. e., being taken into consideration). There must be an order of the day very clearly and strongly set forth. The Princes protest against a law which was passed by the republic. We have very good reasons for wishing that law preserved. The person whose name stands first at the bottom of the petition (b. e., the Count de Paris) takes the rank and position of a pretender, as such he is beyond the pale of the common law. From whatever standpoint the position of the government may be regarded, I do not consider the return of the Orleans Princes as a danger for the empire of the Napoleons: but I should view it as a source of embarrassment and uneasiness which the government would be culpable in not sparing the country. I am, moreover, struck with the form of the petition of the Princes. If that petition had been addressed to the Emperor, if the persons signing it had declared therein that they accepted the national will, it would have deserved favorable consideration; for the Princes would thus have confessed their impotence, and the government would have furnished another proof of its pacifying and conciliatory spirit. But there is the highest importance in the fact that, passing over the head of the Emperor and the government, the Princes of Orleans apply to the Chamber of Deputies, to put forward a haughty vindication of a problematic right. If, perchance, the Chamber sanctioned this attitude on the part of the members of the fallen family the Emperor returned by universal suffrage would thereby receive the grossest insuit ever offered to a sovereign. The petition of the Princes of Orleans is merely the bringing forward of their candidature. Weil, we meet it by enforcing the law on bantshment, and the more readily that it is our good fortune that that law was not passed by ourselves. The Princes have sent to the Chamber a poster setting themselves up as candid

# RUSSIA.

Military and Music in Warsaw-Horr Strans

Assaulted by Army Officers.

[From the Eastern Budget (Vienna) June 29.]

A great sensation has been produced at Vienna by the news that Herr Strauss, the well known Vienneso orchestra director, had been brutally illused by some Russian officers at Warsaw. It appears that the officers in question, some of whom were of high rank, came at midnight to the restaurant in the "Swiss Garden" and asked for supper. The proprietor told them it was too late, as all his servants had gone to bed; but the officers created such a disturbance that at last he went to wake the cook, and ordered him to get the supper ready. They are and drank till one, and then asked for music. The handlord protested it would be quite impossible to get any one to play, as the musicians were scattered about in various parts of the town. Upon, this one of the officers, who knew Herr Strauss personally, sent him a letter asking him to come to the restaurant immediately. The astonished musician, recognizing the handwriting of the deputy director of police, dressed himself and hurried to the spot; but on learning from the officers that all they wanted of him was a little music, he was naturally much offended and positive, throwing him a hundred rouole note, "You will play for this, I know." Strauss indignantly replied in the negative, upon which the officer, enraged, struck him in the face.

A souffeensued, in which the unfortunate musician was knocked down, trodden under foot and so belabored with blows that he remained on the ground msensible. By the last accounts he was still lying at his house in a dangerous state.

The Industrial Exhibition-Crowds of People in St. Petersburg.

A St. Petersburg letter of June 22 supplies the foliowing details of the progress of the great Industrial Exhibition in that city, the opening and organiza-

tion of which has been already so fully described in

the special correspondence of the HERALD:-The entrance into the Exhibition having been, on Sunday last, fifteen kopecks, an enormous crowd encumbered the vast edifice from morning to evening, in spite of the tropical heat. The number of visitors exceeded on that day 17,000, which alone suffices to prove the great interest taken in the display of the national productions. The great major-

ity of the visitors belonged to the tracing and working classes, the latter especially.

Among the new articles shown must be mentioned those from the Caucaus. Unfortunately this collection is very incomplete, especially in comparison with that from Tarkistan. Thus, with the exception of some specimens of wines, carpets and goatskins, there was nothing to speak of, not even the arms of the mountaineers, conspicuous by their absence. On the other hand, the Turkistan section includes all the products, without exception, of this new Russian province—from silk and cotion down to all kinds of woods and minerals, among which are to be seen a number of samples of coal. The cohestion of arms and of household alensils, and even of the tollet, is very complete. It is at once an incustrial, agricultural, mineral, zoological, and even ethnographical exhibition, for one meast there not only all the coatumes of the country, but even the native Sarthians set on guard over their native objects.

The Russian officer entrusted with the task of conveying to this capital the specimens of the products of Turkistan, and who presided at their scientific arrangement, is nearly always in the Exhibition, where with great courtesy he places innself at the disposal of the two rooms reserved for this province, buring the last few days a museum of Russian antiquities has been added, among which an old cannol loading at the breach by means of a simple crank, which in its simplicity quite distances our modern inventions, and a revolver with a handle, attract most attention. These two engines of war, in the conception of which Western Europe was a long way behindhand, belong to the close of the seventeenth century.

The Industrial Congress A communication from St. Petersburg to Parls, by mail, states that the third section of the Russian In-dustrial Congress held its last sitting, which it devoted to the consideration of the following ques-

and measures into the Muscovite empire be opportune at this moment?

In a long speech, pronounced in French, M. Jacobl, of the Academy of Sciences, explained the importange, from a scientific and practical point of view, of adopting that method. Other members afterwards spoke.

After the close of the discussion the section decided upon expressing to the assembly of the Congress the opinion that the system should be introduced gradually, and it resolved in addition—First, that this method may be at once put in practice for the telegraphs, the railways, custom houses, and several other great services; second, that has a transitory measure there should be accorded, as in England, the optional right of employing the system in every sort of transaction—and that it should be tought in all educational establishments.

### ENGLAND.

The "Baby-Farming" Murders-A Child Four

The examination into the baby-farming case was esumed at the Lambeth Police Court, Dondon, June

resumed at the Lambeih Police Court, Dondon, June 30.

Not much additional evidence was given beyond that of the workhouse nurses, who deposed to the terrible condition of the children when brought there. One weighed only four pounds two ounces, and all were suffering from diarrness.

Dr. Puckie gave the medical testimony, which proved that the children had died from strophy, or wasting. The brains were congested, as if from the inducace of narcotics. What had been given to thom was decadedly wrong, and ought never to have been given unless under careful medical advice.

Eventually the two prisoners were remanded for a week. When the prisoners were about to be removed several women in court wanted the prisoner waters to tell what had become of their children, which had been entrusted to her, while another asked her to give back the money she had paid with her child. One was present with a child which Waters had given her to nurse, and wanted to know how sine was to be paid.

Mrs. Waters refused to answer anybody, and was removed in custody.

Remale "Musquerading."

Another case of a man dressing himself in women's clothes was held at Guild Hall, London, June 2s. A young man named Watter Thurston, in the employ of Mr. Whitehead, an oil and color man in Drury lane, was seen by a policeman in Holborn with three other young men. Thurston was dressed in women's clothes, and the conduct of the whole party was so strange that the policeman stopped them. He found that the prisoner was a man. He had on a black jacket, a brown skirt, and a bonnet and "waterfail," and at the station house it was found that he had on a suit of men's clothes without the coat under the female cothing. He gave a false address; but it had been ascertained that one of the men who were with him was foreman and another was carman at the place where the prisoner worked.

One of these persons was catied as a witness for the defence, and said that he yesterday invited a few friends to spend the evening with him at his lodgings in Southampton buildings. The prisoner sang a song in character, and they dressed him up in women's clothes. After the song one of the party said he would bet Thurston sixpence that he would not go into the street in that dress, and he accepted the bet. They went ami spent the sixpence at a public house, and in returning he was taked into custody.

Sir Thomas Gabriel remanded the prisoner for inquiries.

Immoral, to Say the Lenst.

[From the Cork Reporter, July 1.]
A strange affair happened early yesterday morning in Finsbury, London.
An independent gentleman named Frederick Stone, residing at No. 9 Worsnip street, became acquainted with a man named Robinson, a waiter out of work, and from charity allowed him to live in his house. About three this morning a terrible noise and snouting was heard in their bedroom, and upon the police effecting an entrance they found Mr. Stone insensible and badly wounded, and Robinson standing over him and raving like a madman. When taken into custody he accused Mr. Stone with attempting a horrible crime. Mr. Stone's wounds were dressed, and he was then taken to the hospital.

# TURKEY.

A Note from Rome on the Papal Relations. A letter from Constantinople, June 27, lu the North

A letter from Constantinopie, Jane 27, in the North-eastern Correspondence, says:—
Cardinal Antonelli has addressed to the Grand Vizier a note explaining the motives which have com-pelled the Roman Court to reply to Rustem Bey by a refusal on his going there to demand concessions in favor of the Armenian nonconformists. His Eminence profited by the occasion to express his re-gret limit regular diplomatic intercourse is not estab-lished netween Rome and Constantinopie. However, that sentiment is rather hinted at than formally ex-pressed in the communication.

Austrian Honor to the Viceroy's Son.

Austrian Hener to the Viceroy's Son.

(From Galignant's Messenger, June 30.)

Kotwithstanding the incognito which, by the orders of the Khedive, Monamed Tewfik-Pacha is to preserve during his present excursion in Europe, the Emperor of Austria has attached one of his orderly officers, Major de Orighammer, to the person of the young prince. Also, four court carriages are placed at his disposal white in Vienna.

Still, in order not to excite the susceptibilities of the Subime Porte, Hayder Effendi, Ambassador of Turkey in Austria, was present at the reception of the Egyptian Prince by his Apostolic Majesty in the Burg balace.

Aid to Constantinople.

The Viceroy of Egypt, much moved by the late disaster at Pera, has (June 26) sent to Constantinopie two vessels louded with provisions and clothing for the sufferers. A committee has been formed in Cairo for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and assistance.

### MOROCCO. A Royal Revolutionist in Trouble and Fear.

A Royal Revolutionist in Trouble and Fear. [From Galignani's Messenger, June 29.]
The recent accounts from Morocco are now entirely confirmed. Prince Muley Shman, whose ambition is weil known and who had incited the populations to revolt, with the object of dethroning the present Emperor, his relative, has abandoned that enterprise. He has dismissed the volunteers who had grouped around him and has left Taffiet to draw nearer to the frontier. The Moorish Emperor is said to have summoned that to Fez, to give an account of his conduct; but the other has refused to obey that order, fearing that the intention is to put him to death.

# VENEZUELA.

Popularity of Blanco Decreasing-Monagan Still Holding Out-Purchase of a Steame for Revolutionists-The Smuggling Schooners.

Sr. THOMAS, June 30, 1870. The state of affairs in Venezuela is far from being satisfactory. Though at one time the success of General Guzman Blanco seemed assured, his popularity and power are fast dwindling, while those of Generai Monagas are correspondingly on the increase.
All the ports save Laguayra still hold out for the all the ports save Laguayra still hold out for the latter, and for an entire week even that one was blockaded by the steamer Maparari, which vessel succeeded in capturing two of the schooners which are infesting the Venezuelan coasts as smugglers. The fort at Laguayra recently sent a ball into the German gunbout Meteor while she was entering that port, not knowing that she was a neutral vessel. The commander has demanded satisfaction and indemnity.

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On the 17th the Dutch schooner Regolette arrived here from Curaçoa with a full cargo of arms and ammunition, which was immediately reshipped on board the Danish schooner Skal Betale for Laguayra, supposed to be for the revolutionists. Advices received since report her safe arrival in Laguayra, General Arlance arrived here on the 17th and has purchased the Royal mail steamer Conway for £3,000 sterling, as is understood, on behalf of the Guzman Blanco government. She will be employed against the smurging schooners.

# CUB-A.

The Fourth of July in Havana-The Return of the Captain General-The Insurrection Not

Suppres ed-Reports from the Departments-Sharp Fights in Santi Espiritu and Santiago de Cuba-Exodus of Cubans.

ZAVANA, July 5. 1870. The anniversary of their national independence was celebrated by the Americans resident in this city in a grand dinner given at Marianao, one of the suburbs of the place. The occasion was an interest ing one, as being one of the first gatherings even herd here by the sons of the great republic. During the day the political governor was asked if ther would be any objection to the meeting, to which he responded in the negative with great cordiality, and, in order to prevent any possible interference, he gave it his official sanction, and addressed a note to he Capitan del Partido, in Marianao, directing that they be treated with every consideration. The party sat down to at six o'clock P. M., the Consul General at the head of the table. Soon after a band of music, furnished by the local authorities, made its appearance and continued to play national and other airs until the conclusion of the entertainment. The cunner over, the usual patriotic toasts were proposed and responded to with a fervor and noise, if not eloquence, which must have asten-ished the quiet denizens of the locality. The party to the depot and to the first station out from Marianao by the band, which was lustily cheered with

hurrahs and vitas.

Whether or no his Excellency has put an end to the insurrection in the Camaguey, he evidently considers further effort useless, and his arrival is now momentarily expected. With his departure from sidered ended that grand campaign inaugurated in November last and following on the arrival of the 40,000 troops sent out from Spain. The condition of affairs from day to day has been so kept before the readers of the Herald that no recapitulation is now necessary. It is sufficient to say that no perked successes have been attained. No prominent leader actively engaged in the insurrection has been captured. The insurgents are still strong and confident, while fully 20,000 of the reinforcement so sent out have been placed hors de combat. Preparations for a grand reception to his Excellency are in prepara-tion, and the report to be turnished the public atta-tion, and the report to be turnished the public atta-his arrival is looked forward to with much specula-

his arrival is looked forward to with muon specula-tion and curiosity.

The latest dates from Puerto Principe contain little of interest. Some small encounters, with the usual results, are reported. The Sub-Project, Don Fer-nando de Varona, had been captured, brought to the city and shot; also one Don José Francisco Fernan-dez. The sentence of Don Augustin Barranco, con-demned to death, has been committed to imprison-ment for two years. Fortifications are reported built and four cannon placed upon them at Santa Cruz.

ment for two years. Fortifications are reported built and four cannon placed upon them at Santa Cruz.

The commanding general of Holguin, under date of the 29th, reports that the pursuit of the twenty-one filibusters who disembarked from the Upton at Herradura nad resulted in the death of fourteen, including Loño, and the capture of seven, who were imprisoned in Holguin for a time awaiting trial by court martial and were subsequently tried and shot. As stated, Loño was killed by a corporal and two soldiers. It seems they came upon him at some point, and while seeking some clue to his identity he threw himself on the corporal, whom he succeded in wounding, and was then himself killed by the soldiers. The Spanish accounts have constantly referred to this party of twenty-one as running about the country, actively pursued and without knowing which way to turn. This is hardly possible, however, as the insurgent chief Peraita is known to have been in the violnity when the landing took place, and it is probable the expeditionists soon after Joined him. The report of Loño's death is improbable, therefore, and is not generally believed.

From Santi Espisitu we now learn that Bembetta, after being driven back, has again recrossed from Principe. A sharply contested light is reported at Palmira, in which it is claimed the insurgents lost heavily. Three banners were captured and some arms and horses.

Dates from St. Jago de Cuba are to the 29th uit. The Spaniards, under their new commander, Lieutenant Colonel D. Enrique Barges, attacked the encampment of the insurgents of sa lacelba," and, as they say, captured in Among the Spanish killed is the Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Don Antonio Gonzalez Cervero, who had rocently come into a great fortune and title in Spain. The results of the fight do not seem to have been of importance.

There has of late been a considerable exodus of

importance.

There has of late been a considerable exodus of Cubans here, as a report of an intended conscription is rise. It is, however, probably, a faise alarm. I just heard from a very reliable source that in the Central Department of Cuba two American engineers have been executed without any trial. Their names are George Bode and John Titus. The latter has an aged mother residing somewhere on Long Island.

Island.

Don Gregorio L. de Mola, a well known planter from Puerto Principe, was also captured in company with his wife. Colonel Fajardo sent Mrs. Mola to the city, but Mr. Mola was cruelly butchered in company with thirteen more harmless familied.

General Cornello Porro, nearing that a Spanish column was sent out to burn his estates, set fire to them himself.

Two engineers, pamed John Contr. them himself.

Two engineers, named John Caniff and Henry Story, raised the American flag on a small country seat. The flag was torn down and trampled upon, and the two were strongly tied and taken to Puerto Principe, but were set at liberty by the Captain General.

MAREAS CORPUS CASE IN NEWARK.

A Child Restored to lits Mother-Deeply Affecting Scene-Is the Child's Futher Alive?

During the war a citizen of Newark named Green eft home to join the army. He had not been living on the best of terms with his wife, it appears, for before going away he turned over his child, a bright little girl named Mary Jane, to the care of a very respectable German family named Weitlauf, also of Newark, who subsequently regularly adopted the little one, The father never turned up afterwards, and, having heard that he was killed, his wife married a man named Trei hune, residing at 145 Union street, Newark. Recently Mrs. Terhune, need Green, cohmenced legal proceedings for the recovery of her child from the Weitlauts. By this time they had learned to love little mary Jane equally as though she had been their own, and the child fully rectprocated the feeling; in fact, knew no other "papa" and "mama" than Mr, and Mrs. Weitlaut, On the application of the child's mether it was produced in court on a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Depue. The Judge decided that the mother was the lawful guardian, and gave the Weitlauts a week to return the little one. The week was up yesterday, and the scene witnessed in removing the child from the house of the Weitlauts is beyond description. The child would not leave Mrs. Weitlauf and clung to her neck so that she was compelled to get in the carriage and be driven to the Terhune house is Fully 1,000 persons, chiedy women and children, witnessed the removal, and it was feared at one time that a breach of the peace would take place. It this not, happily, An opinion prevails meanwhile that the child's father is not dead at all, but is keeping shady from his former wife, for purposes which may hereafter become apparent. There are persons who aver they have seen him within a very short period. There certainly seems to be considerable mystery about his career in the army.

# FIRE AT TRENTON, N. J.

About three o'clock on Sunday morning the Grebrick and terra-cotta works at Trenton, N. J., were discovered to be on fire. Although two watchmen were employed on the premises the fire was not dis covered until the flames were issuing through the covered until the flames were issuing through the roof. The alarm was immediately given, but as the works are situated on the outskirts of the city some fifteen or twenty minutes elapsed before the first engine could reach the scene of the confagration, and telore the first hose was properly adjusted a portion of the roof was consumed. It now became apparent that no human enort could save one wing of the building from destruction, so the great object, which the first companies accomplished, was to prevent the flames from reaching the adjoining buildings. To effect this object every foot of hose in the city was brought into requisition, and the boys did their work so well that only one wing of the building suffered any damage. The extent of the damage including machinery and stock, is the boys did their work so well that only one wing of the building suffered any damage. The extent of the damage, including machinery and stock, is estimated at \$15,000, partially covered by insurance. The cotta works were owned by Mr. O. O. Bowman for whom great sympathy is manifested. The same building was totally destroyed last September, but was subsequently rebuilt. The fire is said to have originated on the drying floor.

# A SUNDAY BURGLASY.

Captain McDonnell, of the Twenty-first precinct, yesterday arraigned before Justice Bigby, at the Yorkville Police Court, a young man about sixteen years of age, named Thomas McLaughlin, charged years of age, named Thomas McLaughliu, charged with committing a burgiary at the tailor shop of Powers & Brown, No. 748 Broadway, on Sunday last. The Captain arrested the prisoner on Sunday afternoon while riding on a Pourtin avenue car, with \$350 worth of broadcloth in his possession, which, from a card attached to the goods, was shown to have been the property of the above named dem. McLaughlin, alas McLauter, was committed for small